



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Central African Republic

Constitutional Referendum Scheduled for 28 Dec

AB1612070094 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 15 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangui, Dec 15 (AFP)—Voters in the Central African Republic will be called to the polls on December 28 to give their verdict on a new draft constitution drawn up since August, official radio announced Thursday [15 December].

President Ange-Felix Patasse decreed that the referendum campaign will open on Sunday and close on December 27 at midnight, the radio said.

The head of state declared in August that the current constitution, introduced in 1986 by his predecessor General Andre Kolingba did not address the people's wishes and was "out of touch."

The new draft constitution was drawn up by several committees and submitted at the end of October to a national consultative assembly consisting of members of political parties, labour unions, local community organisations, churches and associations.

Patasse said the new constitution should be "lasting and stable, built around freedom and social and family well-being through work" and "embodies the principles of democracy, multi-party politics, the rule of law, human rights and secularity".

It also introduces the principles of decentralisation and regionalisation, which the president has promoted and which have been criticised by the opposition.

In the eyes of Kolinga's CentrAfrican Democratic Movement (RDC) and other opposition parties, these notions could lead to the "Balkanisation" of the country and threaten national unity.

Rwanda

U.S. Adviser Lake Meets President, Visits Camps

EA1612203994 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Anthony Lake, the security adviser for U.S. President Bill Clinton, today visited our country and held talks with the president of the Republic

on the problems currently facing our country and all the government's efforts to solve them. Anthony Lake's visit is part of his tour of Africa.

Earlier this morning he was received by Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu. He also held talks with Shahryar Khan, the UN representative, and Guy Toussignant, the head of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

Anthony Lake also visited Gako and Nyarubuye in the Kibungo [eastern Rwanda] Prefecture, one of the areas of the country where gross acts of genocide were perpetrated. Lake also gave an interview for journalists. Ntaganda reports:

[Begin Ntaganda recording] Regarding security, President Bill Clinton's adviser said that in addition to allocating aid, steps must be taken toward concentrating on the reconstruction of the country to prepare it for its future survival. He said he was pleased that the government had finalized the documents defining what was needed by way of aid and that the United States was prepared to provide \$2.5 million toward settling Rwanda's debts to the World Bank to enable the bank to resume the allocation of loans to Rwanda. He said the United States was also prepared to provide additional aid of about \$9 million toward assisting the various ministries, including the Justice Ministry.

Anthony Lake visited the Gako rehabilitation camp accommodating over 2,000 of the former killer government's soldiers who had returned and joined the National Army to serve their motherland. The soldiers and Anthony Lake held discussions, during which the soldiers explained to him why they had dissociated themselves from the infamous army and returned to join the National Army.

Lake also visited Nyarubuye where gross acts of genocide were perpetrated. After gaining an insight into what happened there and elsewhere in Rwanda, he said he would take back the facts as he saw them and explain to those who had sent him what he had personally seen of the problems facing Rwanda. He would explain to them that Rwanda very urgently needs help to prepare for the future. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mandela Opens ANC Congress in Bloemfontein*MB1712141994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408
GMT 17 Dec 94**[Report by Patrick Bulger]*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 17 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Saturday said “visible change” would have to be the prime feature of government operations next year. He was delivering the opening address at the 49th conference of the African National Congress at the University of the Orange Free State, in Bloemfontein.

In a measured speech, Mr Mandela said the ANC had to guard against concluding that it merely occupied political office on the one hand and that it was “all powerful” on the other. “South Africa has undergone its most fundamental political transformation in centuries. But the socio-economic problems arising from colonial domination remain as stark as they were under apartheid.” He said the state had to be restructured and turned into “a representative, equitable and efficient” arm of government.

“The need for such change is acknowledged by all and sundry.

“All ministers who have earnestly started changing their departments have without exception complained of the slow manner in which these matters are being handled.

“The conference will need to come up with solutions to this problem including the possibility of legislative measures within the constraints set out in the interim Constitution,” he said.

Mr Mandela said the ANC’s central challenge in 1994 had been to ensure a smooth transition. “The approach to reconciliation and nation building was, and still is, premised on the need to harness the goodwill of all society behind the new task.

“Reconstruction and development cannot be realised in any meaningful way without peace and stability.

“Thus it is crucial that we deny the counter-revolutionary forces the platform from which to mobilise openly against the new government,” he said.

“In other words, reconstruction and reconciliation are not separate programmes directed variously at specific racial groups. They are mutually reinforcing tasks in the national effort to change South African society for the better.

“It is, in the main, a measure of the political maturity of the ANC that we have had a relatively smooth transition. Perhaps because of this, we tend to take this achievement for granted; to wonder whether it was, and is, an exercise of ‘pandering to white fears’ as some would describe it,” he said. However, this approach had created favourable conditions to start implementing the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Gives Slovo Highest Award*MB1712180494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1746
GMT 17 Dec 94**[Report by Connie Molusi]*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 17 SAPA—South African Communist Party [SACP] veteran and Housing Minister Joe Slovo was on Saturday awarded the highest African National Congress honour, Isithwalandwe/Seaparankoe, for distinguishing himself in the liberation struggle.

Announcing the honour at the ANC congress in Bloemfontein, President Nelson Mandela said Mr Slovo had distinguished himself by pursuing his convictions, “touching the lives of millions of ordinary people without being self-conscious”. “You have contributed immensely through your personal example, to nurturing that outlook which is so evident in our ranks in our country today,” Mr Mandela said.

Accepting the award, Mr Slovo said: “There is no greater honour for any person than to get this decoration.

“I had decided long ago in my life to remove the racist regime and to return power to the people.” He said he did not regret what he had done in the struggle.

Mr Mandela said Mr Slovo symbolised and personified the alliance between the ANC and the SACP. “It is an alliance whose durability continues to bewilder our opponents. They fail to understand its deep historical roots and its ongoing political relevance.” “Your contributions to our struggle are many. But it is, I think, especially as a strategic thinker that you are held most dear by so many in our ranks.”

Mr Slovo was crucial in regrouping and consolidating the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe during the decades in exile. “We are extremely fortunate to have within our ranks such an outstanding revolutionary who has combined a rigorous mind with attention to practical organisational work.” He said Mr Slovo had in the Ministry of Housing demonstrated a commitment to overcoming the “terrible” legacy of national oppression as an absolute priority. He said the alliance between the ANC and the SACP was based on serving the social needs of the people.

The Isithwalandwe/Seaparankoe Isitohalanwe is the highest honour awarded to ANC members who have distinguished themselves in the organisation. Among past recipients of the award were the late ANC Presidents Chief Albert Luthuli and Oliver Tambo, ANC stalwart Dr Yusuf Dadoo, Walter Sisulu and Bishop Trevor Huddelstone.

“Let me thank you all from the bottom of my heart. We will be together in the struggle for a long time to come,” Mr Slovo said.

Signals End to Long-Held Beliefs

MB1712181594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1751
GMT 17 Dec 94

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 17 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela, in a frank and measured opening address to the African National Congress' 49th national conference on Saturday, signalled the overthrow of some of the ANC's long-held beliefs about itself and the country.

In a lengthy speech interrupted for a five-minute interval, Mr Mandela in effect urged the 3,000 delegates to grasp the realities of the new situation and to translate the ANC's April election victory into a campaign "to set the country on a new moral footing".

Mr Mandela conceded that the ANC "would have been satisfied if more people could concretely feel the impact of social change". Warning against "the tendency for ruling parties to claim success for each and every step they have taken in government", Mr Mandela said that "never before has the ANC had to address such crucial questions about itself".

His speech, which drew frequent applause, took issue with a litany of militantly-held ANC beliefs. He said:

- The ANC would have lost the election in KwaZulu/Natal even if there had been better security and supervision;
- That reconstruction and reconciliation were not "separate programmes directed variously at specific racial groups" and that the government was not "pandering to white fears";
- That privatisation "depends not on ideological imperatives, but on the balance of economic necessity";
- That non-payment of rent and services, like corruption in the public and private sector, was related to "the nation's morality"; and
- That fiscal discipline, macro-economic stability and economic growth which "tend to irritate those justifiably impatient for change" were "neither luxuries nor requirements foreign to the ANC's own policies".

Mr Mandela appeared determined to steer the conference away from a "lament over apartheid" and to a balanced assessment of the ANC's strengths and weaknesses. He warned the ANC against concluding that "we are merely in political office—weak, tied hand and foot by some terrible agreements that we reached in negotiations".

"The other extreme is to create the impression that we are all-powerful, ready to realise each and every one of the programmes we would like to implement".

Mr Mandela dwelt at length on the economy the government of national unity had inherited. South Africa was an "over-taxed society" which could not rely on "hand-outs from donors or from increasing government debt, he said. "Rather we must operate within our means as we rearrange government spending and create optimum conditions for economic growth". However, "the funds to accelerate reconstruction and ensure economic growth are concentrated in a few white hands".

Local cartels blocking foreign investors were a problem as was tax evasion, industrial competitiveness and productivity. "Visible changes would need to be the prime feature of government operations next year. Jobs had to be created, the state machinery had to be restructured (if necessary using legislation that did not conflict with constitutional guarantees), the budget deficit had to be reduced and wasteful expenditure eliminated.

"The ANC will continue to urge that the belt-tightening measures and steps to narrow the wage gap which government has undertaken, is an example that should be followed by the private sector," said Mr Mandela.

Omits Remarks From Prepared Report

MB1712190094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1844
GMT 17 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 17 SAPA—The National Party government tried to delay change by waging a "low intensity conflict against black people, particularly in Natal and the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]" after the collapse of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II in May 1992, President Nelson Mandela said on Saturday.

The remark was one of several the president omitted during his opening address to the 49th national conference of the African National Congress at the University of the Orange Free State. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki told the conference after Mr Mandela had spoken that the sections of Mr Mandela's prepared "political report of the National Executive Committee" that had been omitted, remained part of the report. Mr Mandela also omitted saying:

- "We cannot be found wanting in expressing our solidarity with friends in other parts of the world, including the people of Cuba, East Timor, Palestine and elsewhere";
- Of the tripartite alliance—the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions—that "this alliance, the cutting edge of the struggle against apartheid, should be strengthened as we embark on reconstruction and development";
- That an ANC belief that it could implement all its programmes "leads to populist and ambitious pronouncements that have nothing to do with objective reality, only to retreat in embarrassment down the line"; and

—In a reference to the rival Pan Africanist Congress, that “as previous experience has shown, a blind pursuit of cheap popularity, has nothing to do with revolution”.

In none of the instances did Mr Mandela completely fail to mention the topic. He merely left out some of the references.

Sisulu Retires From Active Politics

MB1712182494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT 17 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 17 SAPA—African National Congress Deputy President Walter Sisulu announced his retirement from active politics on Saturday at the ANC's 49th congress in Bloemfontein. “I am not retiring in a technical sense. I am retreating to continue the struggle,” said the 82-year-old veteran anti-apartheid campaigner, who served 26 years on Robben Island alongside President Nelson Mandela.

Mr Walter Max Ulyate Sisulu was ANC secretary-general during the Rivonia trial, when he was convicted of planning acts of political sabotage and revolution. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Mr Sisulu said although he would not be serving in any constitutional structures of the ANC he would continue to support the organisation and serve the people. He paid tribute to his close confidante, Mr Mandela, by saying working with him was a humbling and an enriching experience.

He said the task to democratise state structures had just begun and had to be given impetus. The economy remained untouched by the “momentous changes that have taken place in the country”. The ANC had a task to ensure the capacity of the economy expanded to meet the needs of the people. The challenges before the congress in Bloemfontein demanded the ANC remained united.

“I hope and trust that we shall emerge from this conference united as ever,” Mr Sisulu said. He said holding the 49th congress of the ANC in Bloemfontein was a befitting tribute to the founding fathers of the organisation. The ANC was formed in 1912.

Ramaphosa Says 'Honeymoon' Over

MB1812131294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0740 GMT 18 Dec 94

[Report by Connie Molusi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 18 SAPA—The African National Congress has come to the end of its “honeymoon” in Parliament, according to the report of ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa. The report was tabled on Sunday, the second day of the ANC's 49th conference at the University of the Orange Free State.

It notes that the ANC was “stymied” by the formality of the parliamentary process. Political parties and individuals had treated the ANC with circumspection in their

criticisms, which were directed more at individual members rather than the organisation. Initial tensions between ANC ministers and MPs had subsided, but there were still ministers who were not communicating sufficiently with ANC members in parliamentary standing committees.

Tension caused by the debate on the separation of powers between the executive and the legislative as to who had to drive the legislative programme was under control. The ANC had allowed itself to be distracted by issues such as the “gravy train” issue. “Most problems in this area have been of our own creation. We have become so indecisive about some of the issues that we were forced to be reactive rather than pro-active.”

The ANC should define the relationship between the National Assembly and the Senate to avoid prolonged power struggles endemic in countries with two houses of parliament. Mr Ramaphosa warned the organisation it needed to tighten its political belt and not be blinded by praises from political parties and other people seeking favours from the ANC. “They (parties) eulogised our president at the slightest opportunity. Parties and people seeking favours should never be allowed to blur our political vision of the task at hand—to transform the socio-economic structures of the past for the liberation of all.”

The ANC's plans for the post-election period had proved difficult to implement. Not enough consideration had been given to the parliamentary process and the adjustment period needed by new ministers, thus affecting the organisation's game plan. Mr Ramaphosa said the government of national unity [GNU] was an “exotic animal” that most people did not want to examine too closely because they were afraid of what it really meant. “We had to question and understand the fragility of the GNU.” The critical question was how one created and maintained a vibrant and value-adding Parliament in a context in which the delicacy of the GNU demanded a cautious approach.

Ramaphosa Laments Lack of Discipline

MB1812132294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 18 SAPA—The African National Congress has struggled to find its feet in the political terrain of the new South Africa, according to a report tabled by ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa at the ANC's 49th national conference in Bloemfontein on Sunday. The problem was exacerbated by key ANC members moving into government positions and the ANC's low media profile since the April elections.

Among the problems was the “continual reliance” upon ANC President Nelson Mandela to organise. “This was supposed to be the work of the regions, which fell short

on many occasions in fulfilling their organising commitments." The report is an assessment of the ANC's strengths and weaknesses throughout its departments and sections.

In his opening address to the conference on Saturday, Mr Mandela w[as received] as sharply critical of ANC organisation and finances. He said: "Ours was not a planned entry into government. Except for the highest echelons, we did not have a plan for the deployment of cadres. We were disorganised, and behaved in a manner that could have endangered the revolution." He referred to the "financial state" as a "matter of serious concern" and said that "unlike before, we cannot rely mainly on international solidarity... We have to be more creative at the same time as we eliminate any wastage and lack of financial discipline both at headquarters and in the regions".

Mr Ramaphosa's report embroiders in detail on the ANC's strengths and weaknesses. He said sources of finance had dried up since the election and that the ANC Youth and ANC Women's League "do not adhere to financial controls.

"The department plans to implement strict financial controls on all structures of the movement."

The report also notes a problem with "staff discipline, saying that it is "inordinately difficult, if not impossible, to dismiss staff in the ANC. In most cases, even where there was overwhelming justification for disciplinary action and dismissal, such action was thwarted, more often than not for reasons of political expediency." A lack of "suitable managerial staff" undermined efficiency and effectiveness.

Report Assesses Ministries

MB1812133694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019
GMT 18 Dec 94

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 18 SAPA—The African National Congress has "sporadic" or non-existent interaction with the ministries of the government of national unity [GNU], according to ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa's report tabled at the ANC's 49th national conference in Bloemfontein on Sunday.

"The lines of communication between the ANC and the ANC in government needs substantive improvement. The ANC also needs to develop its own capacity to input in a meaningful way into the government. If we fail to establish that link, the future of the ANC as the leading party in the GNU will be severely compromised," the report says. The report contains an assessment of all the ministries in which the ANC leaders are either ministers or deputy ministers. There is no assessment of the offices of President Nelson Mandela or Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

It says "individual ministers and deputy ministers have had a difficult time managing change within their ministries and departments. The problems they have faced include poorly organised and wrongly oriented ministries and departments; public service workers who are deeply entrenched in the style of operation of the National Party [NP]; and senior officials who still owe allegiance to the NP. "One of the major challenges for ANC ministers and deputy ministers is to re-orient their areas of work towards implementing the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. This they have to do in a context of a legacy of a government geared towards under-development, and with resistance to the actual substance of the RDP coming from within the cabinet itself."

In its assessment of the ministry in the Office of the President headed by Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo, the report notes that "few departments are scrapping apartheid-serving programmes to release resources for RDP projects".

The report identifies tensions between ANC ministers and deputies and ministers from other parties and the old civil service. It says the ANC's Deputy Agriculture Minister Thoko Masane had problems "asserting authority" with National Party Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, who was "in office in the same position in the previous government.

"After various meetings with him, decisions were made on how to improve this relationship, but many of these have yet to be acted on". In a section headed expertise in the report on the Agriculture Ministry, the report simply says: "The expertise base within the department is no longer appropriate".

The report on the Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Ministry, headed by Dr Pallo Jordan, notes that "the restructuring process has been hampered by strikes, leading to a complete breakdown of service provision in areas like Transkei.

"The minister has experienced problems in developing relationships of trust with the most senior staff in the department and ministry.

"The guarantees accepted for incumbent civil servants remain an obstacle to any serious restructuring. There is also a dearth of qualified blacks to fill upcoming posts."

The section on public enterprises, whose minister is the ANC's Stella Sigcau, notes: "Achieving electrification targets is being negatively affected by the lingering tendency towards non-payment, (and) the continuing violence which hampers field work and labour unrest". It also notes: "The department will be conducting a comprehensive study to investigate and evaluate the state's interest in public enterprises and their possible restructuring".

On the Defence Ministry headed by the ANC's Joe Modise, the report says the minister has now taken

"personal charge" of the integration process which has been restructured since the "walkouts and demonstrations by some elements of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]". The report says integration was hampered by the "expectations of the former liberation armies" and the "reluctance on the part of certain elements of the former statutory forces to accept change".

On arts, culture, science and technology which has the ANC's Winnie Mandela as deputy minister, the report says Mrs Mandela "has also contributed directly to language policy, archival and heraldic services and the national anthem". However, it hints at tensions between the minister, the Inkatha Freedom Party's Ben Ngubane, and Mrs Mandela, who appointed an advisory group. It says "problems exist in establishing the terms of relationship between the advisory group and the minister".

The report on the Labour Ministry headed by the ANC's Tito Mboweni says: "Consideration should be given to granting ministers exemption from compulsory attendance of Parliament, so that they can attend to the major restructuring, planning and implementation task before them".

Problems Limit Effective Government

MB1812143094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 18 Dec 94

[Report by Patrick Bulger and Connie Molusi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein Dec 18 SAPA—The African National Congress had financial, management and organisational problems that hampered its ability to govern the country effectively, ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said on Sunday. He conceded that the ANC was "riddled with problems".

Presenting his report to 3,000 delegates at the University of the Orange Free State, Mr Ramaphosa painted a picture of an organisation that relied over-heavily on President Nelson Mandela and whose internal structures were in a mess.

Mr Ramaphosa said the ANC's branch structures and membership lists were in disarray and that there was a "serious lack of cadre development". The party's senior ranks had been depleted by the move of senior officials to government and elected structures. The ANC had little or no impact on ANC ministers heading up government departments.

Mr Ramaphosa told a media briefing a report of the treasurer-general on the ANC's finances would be tabled to a committee behind closed doors and the committee would in turn report to a plenary session of the conference. "We do have financial difficulties. We are still addressing the problems of the massive debt we have incurred after the elections. We do have a number of debts still".

Mr Ramaphosa's report notes a "lack of financial discipline at head office and in the regions in almost all departments has resulted in an enormous strain on resources"; "the Youth League and Women's League do not adhere to financial controls" and that "sources of finance have dried up since the election". The conference will examine ways to make the ANC financially viable, and to "inculcate a culture among members of contributing funds to the ANC".

Mr Ramaphosa said a number of branches had been weakened and needed to be revived to prepare them for the major campaign of local government elections. The conference was not being held to "settle disputes" within the ANC but to work out clear strategies for the organisational work that lay ahead. It was also looking at ways to "strengthen the office of the secretary general" as this office was central to running the ANC, he said.

Mr Ramaphosa said the conference's focus would not be the reported frustrations among the ANC's grassroots constituency. It would examine how reconciliation and affirmative action could best be balanced. "We need to continue with the project of reconciliation," he said. However, the ANC had received an "overwhelming mandate" from its constituency and had to meet its aspirations. "We need to continue with the reconciliation process and take effective steps to see that affirmative action takes hold."

He said Pres Mandela's statement during his opening address that democratic majority rule was non-negotiable was to be taken as the ANC's approach to questions of power-sharing in the constitution, which will be written under Mr Ramaphosa's chairmanship over the next 18 months. He did not believe the Inkatha Freedom Party or the National Party seriously planned to withdraw from the government of national unity, as some reports have said.

Mbeki Urges New Strategy, Tactics

MB1812175194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein December 18 SAPA—The African National Congress needed new strategies and tactics to deal with the reality of having come to power, ANC National Chairman Thabo Mbeki said on Sunday. He was speaking during the tabling of his strategy and tactics document "From Resistance to Reconstruction and Development" at the ANC's 49th national conference. The document will guide the ANC in the three-year period ahead.

Mr Mbeki told the 3,000 delegates at the University of the Orange Free State that the ANC had achieved political power but that South Africa remained a racially-divided society. He called for thorough transformation of the civil service, saying the sooner this was done the better. The Army and the police as well as the

judiciary had to be transformed to reflect the composition of South African society. He said the top echelons of the civil service were filled by whites.

Mr Mbeki said the ANC had made compromises to bring about a transfer of political power but that it had not sold out. Political power now had to be translated into effective economic and social changes. The economy needed to be deracialised and "monopoly domination" ended to bring about economic emancipation.

The document notes that the upliftment of the black majority remains the ANC's central objective, but that this did not mean the ANC's programmes were anti-white in character. Mr Mbeki said the ANC needed new strategies to insure against the "danger of the ANC and the democratic movement being outflanked by people and groups that pop up and take advantage of the fact that there are urgent and pressing needs".

Report Notes 'Problems' With Provinces

MB1912145094 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Dec 94 p 1

[Report by Tim Cohen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bloemfontein—Central government Ministers have informed the ANC conference that they are having major problems developing an effective relationship with the provinces.

In reports by ANC Ministers included in the secretary-general's report to the ANC's five-day conference, many listed problems in defining their relationship with provincial governments. They also complained about administrative difficulties with the former TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin said difficulties had been encountered regarding financial and fiscal issues in his department's relationship with provincial governments, especially by the State Expenditure Department. These included the absence of financial controls in many former TBVC and self-governing states and establishing a "functional relationship" between financial authorities of the new provinces. Main problems included the level of financial skills and expertise in provincial governments and the general state of finances and financial management in some of the provinces.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry was having a "continuing problem" in integrating TBVC components of what were previously the foreign affairs departments of the former states. Co-operation from some of the TBVC management echelons had been limited, causing delays in fact-finding, the report noted.

The Public Service and Administration report noted a "considerable delay" by provincial premiers in appointing provincial service commissions, with only three having done so.

The Welfare and Population Development report noted insufficient funding and slow progress in setting up provincial and local structures, among other problems.

The Agriculture report did not mention problems with the establishment of provincial liaison, but the Housing report noted "inadequate administrative and planning structures" at the provincial level.

The Finance report [words indistinct] new "state form and structure". The report said the provinces had been required to follow legislative procedures which would enable provincial financial structures to begin functioning as financing authorities for the provinces.

In the secretary-general's report to the conference, the provinces complained about a lack of funds and powers, saying problems with the restructuring of provincial bureaucracies were hampering the effectiveness of regional governance.

At least one of them also cited problems with the legacy of the former TBVC states in terms of areas such as debt and rationalisation of the public services.

Makwetu Retains PAC Presidency

MB1812133394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho Dec 18 SAPA—Mr Clarence Makwetu on Sunday retained the presidency of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] after beating challenger Dr Motsuku Pheko by a narrow majority of only nine votes.

Applause greeted the announcement of the election result shortly after 1PM at the PAC's national congress in Mmabatho in the North-West Province. Dr Pheko, who was the former PAC representative at the United Nations, was the only official nominee to contest the presidency after another possible challenger, Prof Sipho Shabalala, failed to arrive at the congress on Saturday.

Further on Reelection

MB1812145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mmabatho Dec 18 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] leader Clarence Makwetu on Sunday beat off a strong challenge to his leadership to retain the presidency by nine votes. Mr Makwetu defeated challenger Dr Motsuku Pheko by 112 votes to 103 at the PAC's national congress in Mmabatho in the North-West Province.

Dr Pheko, a former PAC representative at the United Nations, was elected deputy president in place of Mr Johnson Mlambo. General Secretary !Khoisan X, who announced that he would not seek re-election, was replaced by former national organiser Maxwell Nemaadzivhanani.

Dr Pheko was the only official nominee to contest the presidency after the last-minute withdrawal of PAC Economic Affairs Secretary Prof Siphos Tshabalala. Prof Tshabalala, who was widely expected to replace Mr Makwetu, failed to arrive at the congress on Saturday.

However, in a letter faxed to congress Prof Tshabalala pledged his support for Dr Pheko and said Mr Makwetu "can only lead the PAC to disaster". He added he would be ready to serve the PAC under Dr Pheko, but not under Mr Makwetu. Prof Tshabalala cited family and career reasons for his withdrawal as a presidential candidate.

Article Views PAC Reorganization, Leadership

MB1612123594 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Dec 94 p 24

[Article by Kaizer Nyatumba]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] When delegates to the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] fourth national congress arrive in Mmabatho in the North West tomorrow, they will most likely be too well aware of the onerous responsibility lying on their collective shoulders.

The task before them appears simple enough—to ditch worn-out political clichés and gear up for the challenges of present-day South Africa, and to elect an effective leadership. But whether the delegates will be up to the challenge is another question altogether.

Thorough soul-searching is what the Africanist organisation will need to engage in. Indeed, the congress's agenda cannot but be blindingly obvious: to embark upon serious stock-taking.

Firstly, there is the question of leadership. Over the years, the PAC has had acute leadership problems, with different factions owing allegiance to some leaders and not to others. So bad was the situation in exile at some stage that some of the factions were known to plot against one another.

And when it and other organisations were unbanned on February 2 1990, the PAC was led by Zephania Mothopeng, a very popular but sickly man who had wasted away on Robben Island for years and had been released just in time to die of cancer at home. Occasionally, the fire was still there when he spoke, such as when he opened the PAC's three-day consultative conference in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare in September 1990.

However, often Mothopeng, dubbed the "Lion of Azania" by his followers, was a man on whom you took pity when you saw him on a public platform rather than someone to whom you listened.

Following his death, incumbent Clarence Makwetu, who enjoyed Mothopeng's confidence, was elected his successor at a congress in Johannesburg in December 1990, with Johnson Mlambo and Pretoria-based advocate Dikgang Moseneke as his deputies.

Possibly the most charismatic leader and clearest thinker in the PAC, Moseneke was the best the organisation had had since the death of its founding leader, Robert Sobukwe, in 1978. His shock resignation in December 1992, because, among other reasons, of a bad working relationship with Makwetu, shook the PAC to its core.

Today, Makwetu's lacklustre leadership has been widely regarded as the PAC's main problem, and Mlambo, who as exiled national chairman was credited with having successfully brought some respectability to the organisation, is no longer the unqualified hero he once was following the PAC's unbanning.

That is the first major problem confronting the PAC at the congress. It is almost a cinch that the present PAC leadership will come in for a roasting from the delegates at the congress.

Then there is the question of reorganisation. The organisation's disastrous performance in the April election has angered many of the delegates who will descend on Mmabatho tomorrow. They will demand a political postmortem and a concrete plan of action to turn the organisation's fortunes around ahead of next year's important local government elections.

For such a plan to succeed, PAC strategists would have to ensure that the organisation's ability to take advantage of blunders by the bigger and more dominant ANC is enhanced. Over the past four years, the PAC has singularly failed to do this, even at a time when violence was tearing some townships apart and the ANC was at its most vulnerable.

And PAC leaders would be unwise to take seriously the findings of a recent survey which indicated that their organisation was the only one which had gained a negligibly small percentage of support over the past seven months. With the growing black disillusionment with the ANC-led Government of National Unity, it is inevitable that some people in the black community might look to an organisation on the Left of the ANC to register their protest.

Then there is the problem of funding. After the Azanian People's Organisation, the PAC is probably the second poorest political organisation in the country today. Because of its radical posturing and anti-white image and because of its initial eggdance on constitutional negotiations, the PAC has found it very difficult to attract donations from sympathetic governments abroad and the business community here.

And the uncontrolled, sporadic attacks on whites and police officers only served to reinforce the stereotypical but unfair view of the PAC as a racist, bloodthirsty and "terrorist" organisation.

It is probably true that the organisation's dismal performance in the April election was due, to some extent, to the lack of funds. It is this concern that will have led to

the recent PAC leadership's decision to tone down its anti-white rhetoric and actively recruit across the racial divide.

The congress will not have finished its job if it did not also address the vexing problem of factions in the PAC, which have long plagued the organisation. Somehow a way will have to be found to bring the "Revolutionary Watchdogs" and those who were opposed to the organisation's suspension of the armed struggle in January back into the fold.

It makes very little sense to embark on a recruitment campaign without first putting your house in order. But whether the PAC is able to identify correctly the challenges ahead and, more importantly, to do something about them depends to a very large extent on the calibre of the leadership it will emerge with from this its watershed congress.

South African Press Review for 16 Dec MB1612120994

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES

Steel Mill at Saldanha Bay—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 9 December in a page 8 editorial remarks that the building of a steel mill at Saldanha could play an important role in helping to resuscitate both the regional and national economy. "Iscor's [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] project will cost R3.6 billion [rands] and is expected to earn R1.6 bn annually in foreign currency through exports. It will also provide permanent jobs for 600, excluding the 4,000 workers required for construction of the complex." However, the project "also constitutes a major environmental threat to a national marine park only a few kilometres to the south. The Langebaan lagoon is still relatively pristine, and would be extremely vulnerable to large-scale pollution of the water in Saldanha Bay." Much will depend on the "watchdog role" played by the Department of Environmental Affairs and other nature conservation bodies.

Nujoma Election Victory—Namibian President Sam Nujoma's "headlong rush to what could be a 70 percent victory in the Namibian elections is not good news for Namibia or for South Africa," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 12 December. "Both developing countries desperately need the balance provided by a vigorous opposition." However, Nujoma won sweepingly "not only because of his charm and moderation, the loyalty of his Ovambo supporters and a weak opposition, but also because of the stability and tolerance he brought his 1.5 million people. How he handles the hard decisions on land reform and the tottering economy will be the real test."

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of Commission Proposal To Raise Taxes—"Bah to Professor Michael Katz and his tax commission," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE

CITIZEN in English on 13 December. "If they think people are all fat Katz because they earn R200,000 or more and must pay even more tax" they are "totally misjudging the situation." "The fact is that the wealthy are already overtaxed—and to raise taxes to the level suggested by the commission will only add to the feeling that it's better to get out of the country than pay such high taxes."

ANC To Win Next Election—Namibian President Nujoma's, and the South-West African People's Organization, "landslide victory" in the December elections showed that "the 'liberation' party not only wins the first election but is firmly entrenched thereafter." Much play has been made in South Africa of the fact that "the Black masses have not seen benefits from the ANC's victory, therefore the ANC is losing support." It is "nonsense," says THE CITIZEN. "Having tasted the fruits of power, ANC parliamentarians and provincial legislative members will not break with the ANC and give up their grand salaries and perks." The paper believes the ANC will still be in control after the next election, "only they will then govern on their own." However, President Mandela has demonstrated "moderation" in South Africa and the paper advises both Nujoma and Mandela to "see that their countries continue on the road of reconciliation, reconstruction and nation building."

NEW NATION

Need To Recognize Role of Masses—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 15 December in its page 8 editorial says that an "appropriate formula" needs to be found for the "forms of struggle in the months and years ahead." In searching for a new formula, "there must be a recognition of the centrality of the masses, who played a pivotal role in securing the victory that has opened up the space for further advances." It will be "a fatal error" if those in leadership "give in to temptation and consciously or unconsciously transform the leading formation in the democratic movement—namely, the ANC—into nothing more than an efficient electoral machine and governing party. If it ventures down that route and widens the gap that already—though inadvertently—opened up between the leadership and its mass base, there is every possibility that our fledgling democracy will founder. We must ensure that our vision of people-driven governance does not degenerate into a cliché that leaders will haul out before every election."

BEELD

RSA Dilemma Over Cuba Human Rights Violations—"The first important test for South Africa's foreign policy is expected soon when it will have to take a decision in the United Nations on a U.S. proposal with regard to human rights violations by Cuba," notes an editorial on page 12 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 13 December. This may be a "dilemma" for the new government since people within the ANC-South African Communist Party alliance have emotional

ties with Cuba, and "the temptation may be great to fall in behind Cuba. But the advantages of being in America's good books are so much greater than being an honored guest in Havana. Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo would therefore do our country a disservice if he votes against Washington. A possible way out is to abstain, but fence-sitting holds no permanent benefit."

Taiwanese Investment—"With the prospect of 40,000 new job opportunities being created through investments of 28 billion rands, Taiwan's proposal to assist in establishing a giant petrochemical project in South Africa sounds like an offer which the government dare not refuse," observes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 14 December. "Of course, the existence of such a project has significant implications. It could bind the country more closely to its current sixth biggest trade partner, while in the cabinet there could be greater enthusiasm for firmer ties with the former partner in terror, Red China. But the Chinese continent lacks the expertise and capital which Taiwan is able to contribute." "It would therefore be wise not to drag the official feet."

ANC No Monolith—"Those who are of the opinion that South African politics are solidly cast, could learn lessons from what happened at the foundation meeting of the Central Pretoria metropolitan substructure where civics organization members teamed up with the National Party, the Conservative Party, the Freedom Front, and independents to defeat the ANC in the filling of posts," notes a second editorial on the same page. "ANC supporters can therefore even collaborate with the right wing to keep out official ANC candidates." This shows the ANC "is no monolith" but "a loose collection of interest and resistance groups in search of a new common denominator. In such a situation inside fighting and splits are unavoidable."

South African Press Review for 17 December **MB1712154694**

[FBIS Editorial Report]

BEELD

Mandela Popular Leader—"The support and esteem President Mandela receives from the majority of South Africans, according to a recent survey, is not unexpected. He deserves it," is the observation of a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 15 December. "Altogether 83 percent of blacks, 66 percent of Indians, 51 percent of coloreds, and 55 percent of whites support him." "It is particularly interesting because President Mandela has not yet succeeded in meeting the perception among many people that he would erase inequalities in the country at once," but he is given credit for publicly admitting that "promises made by him and his colleagues could not be carried out yet." Despite doing some things that have "lifted eyebrows" such as writing off Namibia's debt, it cannot be disputed "that President

Mandela has thus far played his part as leader." "At the forthcoming ANC congress he will have to choose a course that will prevent possible divisions within the ANC, but at the same time promote progressive reconciliation with other population groups. That will not be easy." However, "should he succeed in leading his party on a course that will be of interest to South Africa and the ANC, his stature as an outstanding leader will grow, and his support among all South Africans will swell even further."

WEEKEND STAR

Challenge Faces ANC Congress—Debate at the ANC national congress that started on 17 December "over whether the Government has concentrated on satisfying whites at the expense of delivering a better life for blacks, could see South African politics headed down a dangerously blind alley," says the 17-18 December editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg **WEEKEND STAR** in English. "The ANC congress might well decide that whites need to give more in terms of taxes and access to jobs and opportunity. But that must be accompanied by a rigorous assessment of whether the Government is making maximum use of the means already at its disposal. The one without the other will be a recipe for mistrust and simmering tension. More important, it will ensure that the major beneficiaries of this change will be the emerging black elite—just like in Zimbabwe—and not the poorest South Africans who went to the polls in April believing in something better."

South African Press Review for 18 December **MB1812162894**

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

President Nelson Mandela's call at the ANC national congress for the nation to put itself on a moral footing rings true, says the Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English editorial on page 24 on 18 December. In trying to rectify the massive problems inherited from previous governments, the ANC-dominated government faces an "awesome challenge" in which "it can expect little help from the powerful vested interests who benefited from the past." "The key to defending this very fragile democracy lies in good governance. That can only be achieved by, first, making all South Africans believe they are the beneficiaries of that democracy and, second, forging a patriotism that goes well beyond flags and simple rhetoric." Mandela is right to warn his supporters that fiscal discipline, economic growth, and stability are necessities not luxuries for democracy to succeed, according to the editorial. "If morality and good governance is to flourish it is crucial that South Africans drop the pernicious zero-sum view that blacks can only be advantaged by taking away from whites or, put the other way, whites must suffer to subsidise blacks."

South African Press Review for 19 Dec
MB1912113194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Country Lagging in Child Health Care—Johannesburg
THE STAR in English on 19 December in a page 12 editorial says it is a myth that South Africa "is somehow already part of the developed world." Health Minister Zuma has pointed out that at the local launch of a UNICEF report that "we have a lot of catching up to do before we can be counted among those developed nations who are caring successfully for their own children. This is precisely what lies behind South Africa's new policy of providing free health care for pregnant women and children under six."

SOWETAN

Call for Stronger Justice System—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 December notes President Nelson Mandela's call for a "moral crusade" to end corruption in the private and public sectors. "In a country where the judicial system—with the blessings of parliament—lets criminals get away with murder, rape, armed robbery and other extremely serious offences, a moral crusade is a non-starter." The crusade "should be for a stronger system of justice which would deal effectively with both killers and petty thieves."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Road Ahead—Referring to the opening of the ANC conference in Bloemfontein this weekend, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 December says President Mandela "understands that the only way to bring

about extensive and meaningful change will be through a growing economy that provides new wealth and jobs. It is clear to him, but not to everyone else in the party, that instilling confidence in investors about the future is crucial to this process. Whether the party can accept this simple truth over the next few days will be crucial to the country as a whole." Also, there appears to be a "simplistic" perception in some quarters of the ANC that rapprochement with whites has "somehow been pursued at the expense of upliftment." BUSINESS DAY believes that reconciliation "has cost nothing, and much valuable groundwork and planning has already been done on reconstruction and development, enabling Mandela to boldly state that people will definitely start seeing changes in their lives in the coming year." That President Mandela "has had to defend his stand" on basic policy indicates "a weakness in communication within the party. While this might be expected in the process of conversion from a broad-based liberation movement into a governing party, the volatile nature of our politics means it is not something the ANC can afford to ignore."

CITY PRESS

Patience Needed Over RDP Promises—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 18 December in a page 18 editorial welcomes President Mandela's "quick action" in responding to criticism that his government "was perceived as appeasing whites and forgetting blacks." "The criticism was particularly damaging to the ANC, which had won the majority of seats in Parliament—and a moral victory worldwide as a liberation movement." "Promises will be kept—but the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] needs patience. Miracles should not be expected from him and the GNU [government of national unity], Mandela explained." The people need to have this message "emphasised again and again."

Angola**National Security Adviser Lake To Arrive 19 Dec**

MB1812192994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake arrives in Angola on 19 December. Lake will visit a number of African countries—Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Benin, and Senegal. In Luanda Anthony Lake will reaffirm his government's commitment to the Angolan peace process and obtain information on the Lusaka Protocol's implementation. Also on 19 December Anthony Lake and his delegation will be received by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

UNITA Says Government Executes 84 Supporters

MB1612195894 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1910 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Angolan opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement says government troops have executed 84 of its sympathizers in the northwestern province of Uige, in the latest violation of a cease-fire agreement.

The UNITA radio station, monitored on the island of Sao Tome and Principe, said today that an army brigade attacked (Embala) village in Uige on 10 December and shot dead 84 people suspected of being UNITA supporters or sympathizers. There was no independent confirmation of the report.

The radio station also accused the government of building a secret jail for UNITA supporters near oil installations of a certain French company at Soyo on the northwest coast of Angola. It did not say how many prisoners were held there.

UNITA and the government signed a new peace agreement in Lusaka, Zambia, on 20 November, but both sides have constantly been accusing each other of violating the cease-fire.

Government Said Planning Attack on Negage

MB1912073294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] While government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military leaders are about to meet, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, are poised to take Negage by storm. The city is under UNITA jurisdiction.

Over the weekend Il-76 aircraft dropped 14 parachutes with logistical equipment, lethal materiel, foodstuffs, and assorted equipment.

Meanwhile, Domingos Neves, an FAA soldier captured by UNITA in Lumeje-Cameia, Moxico Province, on 13 December, revealed that the ongoing war is being planned

by FAA's General Staff. He said the tactical groups operating in Moxico Province are backed by mercenaries stationed in Kapango Ward and at Luena airport. The mercenaries are led by South African Lieutenant (Smit). Domingos Neves was captured when his unit violated the cease-fire accord in Lumeje-Cameia. In response to this action, UNITA armed forces killed several government troops, including Major Martins Chipungo and Captain Antonio Francisco, chief of staff of the Luena Independent Battalion.

In Lunda Norte Province South African and Katangese mercenaries have been disrupting the (?lives of residents) in Chitatala and Kangula, east of Dundo. Government troops led by General (Sakayonha) have left Dundo to Chingufo, a UNITA-controlled location east of that city.

Lesotho**Troops Deployed on Border for Security Reasons**

MB1612191694 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government of Lesotho has decided to deploy members of the Lesotho Defense Force to the southern border between Lesotho and South Africa [RSA] to assist the police in the maintenance of security in that area.

A government spokesman said this measure had been undertaken following the rapidly deteriorating situation at the border. Several people have been killed and injured in clashes between residents of the former Transkeian territory and Lesotho over alleged theft of livestock from South Africa by Lesotho citizens recently.

But Lesotho authorities have received reports in the Quthing District that armed men from the former Transkei had invaded Lesotho territory this week and captured more than 500 sheep and 200 goats at Tsatsane, and another 300 sheep and 150 goats from (Silomu) in the Quthing District.

It is understood that urgent consultations will be held soon between the ministers of foreign affairs of Lesotho and South Africa over the matter.

Mozambique**National Security Adviser Lake Arrives**

MB1712163894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 17 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake began an official visit to Mozambique this afternoon. Upon his arrival at Maputo International Airport, Lake distributed a press communique in which he says that his visit to Mozambique comes at a particularly important period in the history of Mozambique. He said the United States is proud to assist in the efforts by the Mozambican people and the UN to guarantee the peace

process' success. Anthony Lake said southern Africa is becoming a model for the entire continent and the rest of the world. He said South Africa, Malawi, and now Mozambique have carried out successful elections and established democracies.

Describes Talks as Encouraging

MB1812184594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States will continue to assist development programs in Mozambique by channeling \$35 million. This was stated by U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake. Mr. Lake said another \$5 million will be made available to support programs for the reintegration of demobilized war troops.

Speaking to journalists at a breakfast he held at Maputo's Polana Hotel, Anthony Lake said he leaves Mozambique encouraged by what he heard at the meetings he held with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama. I heard the leaders of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and Renamo speak a language of peace and national reconciliation, he stressed. Lake said President Chissano promised to govern the whole country fairly, including areas that voted for Renamo.

Speaking about the invitation by President Chissano for his U.S. counterpart to visit Mozambique, Lake said the U.S. President would like to visit Mozambique but the date of the visit has not been set yet.

Leaves for Zambia

MB1812191294 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake visited the districts of Boane and Moamba in Maputo Province. In Moamba Lake visited the mine disarming center; he visited projects for the reintegration of demobilized war troops in Boane.

Anthony Lake, who arrived in the country on 17 December, held talks with Mozambican authorities. Shortly before leaving Maputo, U.S. Ambassador Dennis Jett made a brief assessment of Lake's visit to Mozambique:

[Begin Jett recording] I think it was a very positive visit. Yesterday we met with President Chissano. We had dinner with the Mozambique National Resistance president and Chissano, as well as the National Elections Commission chairman and other government officials, including the foreign affairs minister and a number of other personalities.

The visit's objective was to give Mr. Lake a firsthand impression of Mozambique. He has a lot of experience in Africa but this is his first visit to Mozambique. Today we saw a development project to assist demobilized war troops. We also familiarized ourselves with the mine disarming program in Moamba. These visits were very important for him to see what is going on. We are always

talking about development problems and there is an initiative from President Clinton with regard to mines. I think, therefore, that it was a very good, a very positive experience for Mr. Lake, who is the president's principal adviser for national security affairs. [end recording]

Anthony Lake left Maputo for Zambia early this afternoon.

President of Republic Announces New Cabinet

MB1612215694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 16 Dec 94

[Communique issued by President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on 16 December]

[FBIS Translated Text] After consultations with several sectors and individuals of the society, the president of the Republic has decided to form a government consisting of:

1. Prime minister
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
3. Ministry of National Defense
4. Ministry of State Administration
5. Ministry of Justice
6. Ministry of the Interior
7. Ministry of Planning and Finance
8. Ministry of Education
9. Ministry of Health
10. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
11. Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports
12. Ministry of Public Works and Housing
13. Ministry of Transport and Communications
14. Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism
15. Ministry of Mineral Resources, and Energy
16. Ministry of Labor
17. Ministry for Environmental Action Coordination
18. Ministry for Social Action Coordination

In addition to these ministries, the Rural Development Institute will continue to operate outside the Council of Ministers. A Social Reintegration Commission will be created. A minister in the Presidency for economic and social affairs, a minister in the Presidency for parliamentary affairs, and a minister in the Presidency for defense and security affairs will be seconded to the Presidency of the Republic. An Information Directorate will be seconded to the Office of the Prime Minister.

The following individuals will be nominated to the aforementioned ministries and ministerial posts seconded to the Presidency of the Republic:

Prime Minister	Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi
Minister in the Presidency for Economic and Social Affairs	Eneas da Conceicao Comiche
Minister in the Presidency for Parliamentary Affairs	Francisco Caetano Madeira
Minister in the Presidency for Defense and Security Affairs	to be named later
Minister of Foreign Affairs [title as heard]	Leonardo Simao
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	Francis Rodrigues
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	Daniel Antonio
Minister of National Defense	Aguiar Jonassane Reginaldo Real Mazula
Deputy Minister of National Defense	Antonio Hama Thai
Minister of Justice	Jose Ibraimo Abudo
Deputy Minister of Justice	Acucena da Costa Xavier (Duarte)
Minister of the Interior	Manuel Jose Antonio (Mukamanga)
Deputy Minister of the Interior	Edmundo Carlos Alberto
Minister of Planning and Finance	Tomas Augusto Salomao
Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance	Luisa Dias Diogo
Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance	to be named later
Minister of Education	Arnaldo Nhavoto
Deputy Minister of Education	to be named later
Minister of Health	Aurelio Armando Zilhao
Deputy Minister of Health	to be named later
Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports	Jose Mateus Muaria Katupha
Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports	to be named later
Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports	to be named later
Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism	Oldemiro Baloi
Deputy Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism	to be named later
Deputy Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism	to be named later
Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy	John William Kachamila
Deputy Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy	to be named later
Minister of Labor	Guilherme Luis Mavila
Deputy Minister of Labor	Adelaide (Anchia Amorane)
Minister for Environmental Action Coordination	Bernardo Pedro Ferraz
Deputy Minister for Environmental Action Coordination	to be named later

The cadres that will head the following ministries will be announced in due course: Ministry of Public Works and

Housing, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Transport and Communications, and Ministry for Social Action Coordination.

In the spirit of national reconciliation, the president of the Republic will create a Presidential Consultative Forum formed by the leaders of political parties and members of the civil society.

[Issued] Maputo, 16 December 1994

Renamo's Domingos Not Happy With New Government

LD1712161894 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1000 GMT 17 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique is close to another political crisis as Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] does not approve of the new government. Chissano appointed yesterday the new government headed by Pascual Mocumbi, and everybody expected Renamo to have been allocated the Interior Ministry, but Joaquim Chissano changed his mind. We heard this morning Renamo Deputy President Raul Domingos, who reacted coolly to the Mozambican president's choice of government and promised to come up with an adequate response:

[Begin recording] [Domingos] So far I have nothing to say about the new government, but that does not mean that, eventually, we will not make a statement.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is it true that the Interior Ministry was supposed to be allocated to Renamo?

[Domingos] Nobody said that and Renamo never demanded it either. Many things were said and many suppositions were made, including Guebuza for prime minister or Narciso de Matos. We heard yesterday who was appointed.

[Correspondent] Do you feel that Pascual Mocumbi is a good choice, that he is a choice of consensus?

[Domingos] I do not want to talk about him now.

[Correspondent] We cannot see a solution in sight. The Mozambican parliament is facing a crisis and Renamo still does not recognize the appointment of a Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] leader to president of the new assembly. With yesterday's meeting over, we will have another confrontation today.

[Domingos] We have not had any progress. We have been in contact with both the Frelimo and the Renamo parliamentary groups to see if we can find a solution to the problem.

[Correspondent] Therefore, Renamo does not recognize yet the appointment [of the president of the assembly]?

[Domingos] No.

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[Correspondent] Do you think the deadlock will continue much longer?

[Domingos] I believe so. [end recording]

Frelimo, Renamo Agree To Resume Proceedings

MB1812162994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives from the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] benches in Parliament today reached a consensus to quickly resume the proceedings of the Assembly of the Republic's first session. Frelimo's Armando Guebuza and Renamo's Raul Domingos told Radio Mozambique that the Assembly chairman will announce the date for the resumption of proceedings. Raul Domingos continues to say that the impasse was due to the open vote used in the election of Assembly Chairman Eduardo Mulembwe. This morning Frelimo and Renamo held their last official meeting aimed at unblocking the impasse. The parties say unofficial contacts will continue.

Meanwhile, Frelimo parliamentarians plan to meet representatives of the Democratic Union coalition, which has nine seats in the Assembly. A Frelimo parliamentarian said the meeting is aimed at finding a consensus on the resumption of the Assembly's proceedings. The source did not say when the meeting will take place.

Dhlakama Notes UN Mistakes in Demobilization

MB1612191394 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 16 Dec 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says the United Nations made mistakes during the demobilization of government and Renamo military forces. He said the United Nations demobilized men who wanted to join the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] and others who knew where arms caches were located. As a result, he said, the strength of the FADM is far below

the 30,000 men provided for in the General Peace Accord, and the country is flooded with weapons in unknown areas. He said that, as a whole, the UN Operation in Mozambique played a positive role, but he noted the great success of the operation owes to the Mozambican people in general and his direct contacts with the President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano in particular.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] The United Nations even demobilized people who wanted to join the new army. The idea was to remove people from assembly areas. Well, this is part of the past, but there are consequences for both the Mozambique Liberation Front and Renamo. A number of people who knew the location of arms caches were hastily demobilized and returned to their homes. Nobody knows where these people are. There are arms caches that nobody is prepared to locate. Yet, it has been claimed that Renamo was hiding weapons.

So, this is my assessment of the UN role, its failures and successes. There was a failure in that the agreed timetables were not observed. [end recording]

Zambia

U.S. National Security Adviser Arrives 18 Dec

MB1812210294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Dec 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United States Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Anthony Lake arrived in Zambia today for talks with the government. He was met on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport by chief Zambian spokesman Keli Walubita and senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Lake's delegation includes representatives from nongovernmental organizations and the United States Agency for International Development. The delegation is expected to discuss political, economic, and humanitarian crises in Africa and highlight President Bill Clinton's initiatives [words indistinct] food insecurity and the debt burden [words indistinct] developing nations.

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